



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

“Prospecting in the North.” By HORACE V. WINCHELL. *The Mining Magazine*, Vol. III, No. 6, p. 436. December, 1910.

The writer compares the sulphide ore deposits of the western part of the United States and Mexico with those of British Columbia and Alaska and notes the differences in the operations of the processes of superficial alteration and secondary enrichment in the different latitudes. In the more northern deposits the metals have not migrated in cold solutions so extensively, because the colder climatic conditions are less favorable. Further, the secondary ores, where found, have generally been planed off by ice erosion.

Since glacial times, at some places, a kind of secondary sulphide enrichment has taken place at the very surface, but generally this amounts to little more than a veneer or varnish on the lower-grade material. His conclusions, applied to deposits of sulphide ores of copper, silver, lead, and to some extent, of gold, are: “(1) Boreal regions seldom contain rich and extensive deposits of secondary ore. (2) The surface appearance is often deceptive, and if the ore is high grade, sudden decrease in value may be expected at limited depth. (3) Where large deposits of *primary ore* are found in glaciated regions, these are likely to extend downward.” In the temperate zone, “(1) Deep superficial alteration and complete oxidation of vein-matter is a common phenomenon in warm countries and is indicative of good ore below; (2) In general, ore deposits are more abundant in the warm and temperate zones; and (3) They are not so likely to terminate suddenly or change rapidly in depth.”

W. H. E.

---

*Geological and Archaeological Notes on Orangia.* By J. P. JOHNSON. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. Pp. 99.

This volume contains chapters on Stratigraphy, Kimberlite Dikes and Pipes, Diamond Mines, and Superficial Deposits and Pans.

Almost the whole surface is made up of nearly horizontal beds belonging to the Karoo System, with comparatively small outcrops of older formations along the Vaal River. In the area best exposed these older beds dip away from a central core of granite and are overlain unconformably by the Karoo.

The lowest of the Karoo beds is the Dwyka series, which is described as a band of boulder shale. The underlying rocks wherever exposed are polished and present the characteristic contours of a glaciated country.